



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name HAWTHORNE CEMETERY

other names/site number FMSF# AL4181

2. Location

street & number Highway 20 N/A  not for publication

city or town Hawthorne N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32640

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Alissa Blaw, DSHPO 3/13/15  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
  - determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 5-4-2015

Hawthorne Cemetery  
Name of Property

Alachua Co., FL  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"N/A"

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation NA  
walls \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

roof \_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1870-1964

**Significant Dates**

1870

1886

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

Hawthorne Cemetery  
Name of Property

Alachua Co., FL  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.2 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	9	5	9	8	1	3	2	7	4	5	3	8
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2	1	7	3	9	5	9	8	1	3	2	7	4	8	6	5

3	1	7	3	9	6	1	7	6	3	2	7	4	8	6	3
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4	1	7	3	9	6	1	7	6	3	2	7	4	4	7	0

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jones, Robert; Janis Stallings; Lenton Herring; Patty Rice; Debbie Harris/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 2015

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Hawthorne

street & number 6700 Southeast 221<sup>st</sup> Street telephone 352-481-2432

city or town Hawthorne state Florida zip code 32640

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

Hawthorne Cemetery is located on the north side of State Road 20, (or Southeast Hawthorne Road), in Hawthorne, Alachua County, Florida. It is less than one mile east of the intersection of Highway 20 and United States Highway 301. A low concrete wall with two entry points defines the southern boundary of the cemetery along State Road 20. The cemetery boundaries to the east, north, and west are defined by a wire fence. The cemetery encompasses 13.2 acres and contains over 2000 burials, most of which are marked. The cemetery does not have mausoleums or support buildings, but memorial markers of every variety and material are represented. Burials are separated into three distinct areas, with the oldest concentrated along the northeast corner and eastern edge, African American burials specifically placed at the northwest corner, and later burials filling the southern and western portions.

**SETTING**

The Hawthorne Cemetery is located east of the settlement concentration for the City of Hawthorne. It fronts south onto Highway 20, a major thoroughfare that extends from the City of Gainesville eastward to Palatka on the St. Johns River. The topography is characterized by gently rolling land, sandy soil, with mature oak and pine trees throughout. The area of earliest settlement for the Hawthorne community, Morrison's Mill, is located diagonally to the east on the south side of State Road 20.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The cemetery has a perforated concrete block wall along the south border fronting Hawthorne Road (Photo #1), with two entrances, each marked with concrete signs that read "Hawthorne Cemetery 1886 1950" (Photo #2). By 1886 the expanding cemetery was incorporated, and in 1950, a community clean-up effort was initiated to maintain gravesites and build a concrete wall to keep out wandering cattle. Cedar trees line the concrete wall within the cemetery. The cemetery site is divided into three distinct areas. There is a large rectangular area bordering Highway 20 that mostly contains burials less than fifty years old, but which also contains some early 20<sup>th</sup> century burials in the eastern side. The northeastern corner of the cemetery contains the earliest burials in the cemetery, including

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the town founder's wife. The northwest corner, roughly four acres in size, was designated for African American burials. This area was formerly separated from the others by a wire fence that was removed in 2013. The cemetery is divided by ten north/south pathways with the alignment of burials lining either side (Photo #3). Two east/west pathways transverse at the southern and northern edges of the section bordering Highway 20 and connect the pathways. The four north/south pathways to the west serve the part of the cemetery which was opened for burials in 1971. The cemetery contains cedar and spruce trees and ornamental scrubs. Some mature oak trees are present near the boundaries of the cemetery. Graves are positioned in an east/west alignment, and family plots are mostly denoted with brick or stone coping.

The Hawthorne Cemetery was formally established in 1886, although internments occurred before that date. Research suggests that the 1870 burial of Parazade T. Hawthorn, the wife of the town's founder James Hawthorn, was the first internment in this area. After her burial, several other early community burials appeared adjacent to her plot. Grave markers in this early northern section are rendered in marble, granite, concrete, and zinc (Photo #4).

The African American area of the cemetery was also developed early. Beginning with the July 1887 purchase of land adjacent to the white's section, and subsequent expansion in 1926, this area measures 420ft x 483ft. Markers are less elaborate than other sections, and are rendered in marble, granite, but mostly concrete (Photo #5).

The large area directly fronting Highway 20 contains burials from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century primarily in the eastern area of the section. The western portion aligned with the westernmost entrance was put into service in 1971. The total area measures 470ft x 700ft x 680ft x 730ft, and contains markers rendered in marble, granite, concrete, and bronze plaques (Photo #6).

***Markers***

Most memorial markers conform to typical designs and materials common for their time period; however, a few unusual examples present within this cemetery should be addressed. The earliest memorial marker in the Hawthorne Cemetery is for Parazade T. Hawthorn, who died in 1870 (Photo #7). Her memorial is carved in marble which was the

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most prevalent material used by professional carvers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Though discolored by biological growth, the carving depicts a square column draped with a fringed curtain. Beside her marker is a marble column memorial to her husband James M. Hawthorn, who died in 1894 and for whom the city is named (Photo #8). An artistic marble stone for the Surrency family plot depicts a pine tree with a sap bucket, commemorating the family's legacy with the turpentine industry (Photo #9). Marble is also the customary material for government-issued tombstones for veterans, of which many examples are found in Hawthorne Cemetery. The memorial to Berry Hutchins, a veteran of World War I who died in 1956, (Photo #10) is one such example rendered in marble.

Molded-sheet zinc memorials, termed "White Bronze" for marketing purposes by their manufacturer, the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, were distributed nationwide. They are hollow in composition, cast as sheets and joined along an edge seam, and are distinctive in their appearance for their buff-gray color. Several examples are present in the cemetery, such as the White Bronze memorial to Milo Cane who died in 1900 (Photo #11). It is a 'cradle grave' type, with an open space framed by a decorative metal border that defines the rectangular burial shape. In this burial typology, flowers were often placed within the open space as a 'living' grave meant to be tended. This particular example has been filled with shells, symbolic of water and the transition or voyage of the spirit over to a new place.<sup>1</sup> A wedge-shaped headstone, much like a pillow, caps the top of the cradle grave. In a more traditional upright format, the memorial to Spaffie Sherman, who died in 1902, is made of White Bronze and reflects the Gothic Revival influence in the pointed arches at the apex of the monument and carved rosettes below (Photo #12).

The ability to mix and pour slabs of concrete in molds has permitted local individuals, as non-professional monument makers, to express themselves while making a memorial to a loved one. One of the most distinctive memorials in the cemetery is the concrete marker for Lucille Parker, who died in 1917 (Photo #13). The concrete follows the traditional vertical tablet form, while the numerous seashells embedded in the concrete replaced shells

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<sup>1</sup> John Michael Vlach, "Graveyard Decoration," *The Afro-American Tradition in Decorative Arts.* Cleveland Museum of Art, 1978, p.143.

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arranged upon the grave itself.<sup>2</sup> The most unusual marker form consisting of a base, shaft and cap, is the concrete memorial to J.S. Gibbs, who died in 1917 (Photo #14). This unusual example, suggestive of a human form, is reminiscent of primitive wooden markers that had a rectangular body that narrowed near the top, and finished with a circular cap akin to a human head.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid, p.145.



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**SUMMARY**

The Hawthorne Cemetery is nominated to the National Register for local significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning & Development. The period of significance spans from 1870 to 1964. Beginning with the burial of the town founder's wife in 1870, which was then just south of the Hawthorn homestead, this area continued in usage as the community's primary burial ground. By the 1880s, two train depots were established in Hawthorne, making the town a commercial hub of the area, and thus drawing in residents from the surrounding settlements. Early industries for the area were primarily agricultural, including cotton growing and processing, vegetable harvesting (mainly beans and tobacco), citrus production, lumber milling and turpentine. Buildings or structures associated with these activities have not survived in Hawthorne. The train depots, cotton gins, and lumber mill facility are no longer extant; many of the commercial establishments and original residences have lost integrity through modern alterations. A local and long-time resident, Francis Moore, sketched out a rough map of the Hawthorne community during its prime in the mid-twentieth century (Figure #1). Compared with modern aerials, the circulation patterns and settlement densities have changed. With the significant expansion of both State Road 301 (running north and south), which served as a bypass around the town, and Highway 20 (running east and west), traffic was rerouted around the city thus contributing to its slow decline. With the loss of much of Hawthorne's historic fabric, this cemetery has become one of the best historic resources to exemplify the importance of this city and its early development.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Note: The letter "e" was added to the name of Hawthorn in 1950, and the use or exclusion of the letter in this section will be determined by the historic context in which it is used.

The earliest settlers to the Hawthorne area began arriving after the end of the Second Seminole War in 1845. In 1848, Daniel Morrison acquired the Southwest quarter of section 25 which contained a stream that ran his grist mill.<sup>1</sup> On March 7, 1854, the Morrison's Mill Post Office was established, and a settlement known as Morrison's Mill

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<sup>1</sup> "Historic Hawthorne Florida Survey and Plan," The University of Florida, unpublished report, July 1996, p. 11.

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(Figure #2) developed around the mill and stream. The mill and stream were adjacent to the intersection of the (north/south) Waldo to Ocala road, and the (east/west) Palatka to Gainesville road. The stream connected the Little Orange Lake to the south, and the marsh land to the north called Little Orange Creek. The 1860 census indicates a blacksmith named F.W. Capell, two store owners, carpenters, a physician, farmers, and farm laborers were residing in the area. Other early occupants were John Peacock, John Cannon, Willis Cannon, W.R. Craig, W.W. Johnson, Calvin Waits and James Madison Hawthorn.<sup>2</sup> Morrison's Mill settlement was a commercial hub with four mills, a general store, a school located along the stream, and a lumber mill located several miles to the south.

James Madison Hawthorn, an early settler to the area and later founder of Hawthorne, had been a soldier in the Second Seminole Wars. He and his wife Parazade T. Hawthorn, and two children, moved to the area from Morgan County, Georgia, in 1854. A train brought the family as close as Waldo, Florida, where they took a boat to reach Melrose, a town north of present day Hawthorne. As a veteran, Hawthorn was allowed to claim 100 acres of land.<sup>3</sup> Hawthorn was attracted to the orange groves he found and chose to go into the citrus business. The claimed land was directly west of Little Orange Creek. He built a house on an east/west road known as Orange Lane, in an area immediately north of what would become the Hawthorne Cemetery (Figure #3).<sup>4</sup> He also acquired a large portion of land west of Johnson Lake, the largest lake in Hawthorne. On a portion of this land the first Baptist church was built in 1859, known as Pleasant Grove Church.<sup>5</sup> Seeking to have a train depot nearby, Hawthorn had the property west of Lake Johnson platted in 1879 (Figure #4), and gave a square of land for a depot and right-of-ways to the Ocala Peninsular Railroad which ran from Waldo to Ocala. The plat had 34 blocks with a church noted at the northwest corner of May and Johnson Streets. That year the Morrison's Mill Post Office closed and the newly plated Jamestown, named for James Hawthorn, received the post office. In March of the next year, the name changed to Hawthorn. Hawthorn was incorporated in 1881.

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<sup>2</sup> Federal Census, Florida, Alachua County, 1860.

<sup>3</sup> In 1855 Congress passed an act that gave warranties of land grants to veterans including those of the First and Second Seminole Wars; 10 Stat. L.701.

<sup>4</sup> "Hawthorne Cemetery Result of Public Pride," *Hawthorne Reporter*, March 1971, p.7.

<sup>5</sup> "hawthornefirstbaptist.com" internet search September, 2014.

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Abutting the south-end of James Hawthorn's land was a large piece of property owned by Calvin Waits. A small settlement grew around the Waits property known as Waits Crossing. The name "Crossing" came from the intersection of a north/south road (Hwy 301) and the Palatka to Gainesville road that ran through Waits' property. Waits platted "Waits Crossing" in 1881 (Figure #5). When the Peninsular Railroad men laying the tracks through Hawthorn got to Waits' property, he met them with a shotgun and demanded that they pay his asking price to cross his land. It took a few days to acquire the money and Waits thought he had foiled Hawthorn's efforts, but the tracks were completed.<sup>6</sup> By 1882 tracks were laid for the Florida Southern Railway which paralleled the Palatka to Gainesville road through Wait's Crossing.<sup>7</sup> A depot was located in both Wait's and Hawthorns' subdivisions.

In 1879, Dr. C.A. Simmons discovered phosphate at Magnesia Springs roughly three miles west of the center of the two settlements of Jamestown and Waits Crossing. Simmons began a mining operation in 1883, but without financial backing his effort did not last long. The two train depots were perfectly situated to haul what phosphate was mined, as well as enhance the marketability of other area products. Shipping began for kaolin, used in the production of porcelain. Large quantities of citrus, lumber and turpentine was shipped from Hawthorn. R.H. Smith (Photo #15) was the largest farmer in the area, and operated a cotton gin in town. The railroad moved his cotton, oats and corn.<sup>8</sup> Along with local commodities leaving Hawthorn, visitors, many from the north, disembarked to seek outdoor excursions of hunting and fishing. William S. Moore (Photo #16) who had moved to Hawthorne from Tennessee in 1880, opened the Moore Hotel to accommodate the visitors. Moore loved outdoor sports and arranged tourist excursions for the many visitors he attracted to town. The hotel, now converted to apartments, remains in the family. During the 1880s, the focus of settlement had shifted to Hawthorn and away from Morrison's Mill.

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<sup>6</sup> Hattie Hawthorn Knabb, "The Birth of a Town: Part One," *Hawthorne Reporter*, March 1972, p.2.

<sup>7</sup> Zonira Hunter Tolles, *Bonnie Melrose: The Early History*, Gainesville, Florida: Storter Printing Company, 1982, p.85.

<sup>8</sup> "Graball: Now Hawthorne," *Hawthorne Reporter*, n.d., n.p.

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**Local Cemeteries**

It is expected that in such a rural settlement burials took place at the edges of family land or at a local church (Figure #6). Five other cemeteries have been identified locally, although most are compromised by neglect or development. As an example, the Baptist Church built in 1859 served as a burying ground as early as 1861.<sup>9</sup> Located in the northern part of the original plat of Hawthorn, the cemetery contained around fifty-two burials, many with headstones and inscriptions, according to long-time residents. Sometime around 1989 or 1990, the church built a new sanctuary on top of their cemetery.

A significant early African American cemetery associated with a Methodist Episcopal Church was located an eighth of a mile southwest of Hawthorne Cemetery, and south of Highway 20. In 1872, the Reverend James S. Gibbs (Photo #14) with other trustees, purchased four acres of land for the church from H.A. Morrison and Columbus Morrison for \$40 (Photo #17).<sup>10</sup> The congregation built a church on the property and internments started. This was the first black church established in the area of Morrison's Mill and Hawthorn. In 1914, the church trustees sold the four acres for the same amount they originally paid - \$40. The deed had the words "cemetery lot No. 1 included."<sup>11</sup> No trace of the church or cemetery exists today, and the four acres are within a housing subdivision.

Another historically prominent cemetery for the community is the Morrison Cemetery (Photo #18). The cemetery is within the Little Orange Creek Nature Park, owned by the City of Hawthorne. The cemetery has a historic wire fence around three sides, and a gate on the east side that opens onto the Waldo to Ocala road. Approximately 15 burials are evident from mostly marble markers, but it is estimated that over one-hundred burials are present.<sup>12</sup> Names revealed on the remaining markers include several Morrison's, but most markers reveal other family names. The oldest existing markers belong to two Thomas family children, buried in 1866. The tallest pedestal memorial topped with an urn is for

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<sup>9</sup> Alachua County Cemeteries, "Hawthorne Baptist," Daughters of the American Revolution; [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com)

<sup>10</sup> Alachua County Clerk of the Court, Deed Record H, March 27, 1872, p.790.

<sup>11</sup> Alachua County Clerk of the Court, Deed Record 95, November 1 1914, p.481.

<sup>12</sup> Michael Stallings interview, 2014.

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Anna Carlton, who died in 1906. Until recently the cemetery was overgrown by vegetation and clearing is still underway. Dwellings for families other than the Morrison's were located near the Little Orange Creek where several mills were located. A Morrison family home was located just to the west of the mill on the Palatka-Gainesville road.<sup>13</sup>

The smallest cemetery known is nearby, south of the Morrison's Cemetery. At the south end of Little Orange Creek, between 71st Avenue and the railroad tracks, is the Johnson cemetery. It has three graves, for a Mrs. Johnson and her two children. A small concrete marker existed to mark the burials, but was removed in recent years.

A small African American cemetery consisting of approximately thirty-five graves is located on two acres, two miles west of the city and south of the Gainesville-Hawthorne Trail. The first burial was approximately in 1901, and the most recent was over twenty years ago in 1991. It is not maintained and small concrete markers denote some of the graves.

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Beginning with the 1870 burial of Parazade T. Hawthorn, the wife of the town's founder James Madison Hawthorn, the cemetery developed around her burial site (Photo #8). The cemetery was formally established in 1886. The earliest settlement area was focused on Morrison's Mill, located at the crossroads of Palatka to Gainesville, and Waldo to Ocala roads. A large cemetery developed at Morrison's Mill, but was abandoned by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and few memorials remain. With James Hawthorn's orange groves and residence west of Little Orange Creek, new residential growth occurred along Orange Lane which is adjacent to the Hawthorne Cemetery. In 1879, Hawthorn's overtures to the Florida Central & Peninsula Railroad brought a depot and the post office name to his extensive property holdings on the west side of Lake Johnson. Commerce and settlement shifted away from Morrison's Mill in the 1880s, and as did burials.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Hawthorne Cemetery became the community's main cemetery as several groups moved to institute burials there. When Calvin Waits, business nemesis of James Hawthorn, died in 1899, he was buried along with his family in the early section of

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<sup>13</sup> Francis Moore map, ca1995, Hawthorne Historical Museum. A senior member of the Moore family.

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Hawthorne Cemetery (Photo #19). By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Daniel Morrison's sons and family were buried in the cemetery as well.<sup>14</sup>

Prominent members of the black community purchased land adjacent to the Parazade Hawthorn burial section, even though a black cemetery existed at the Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>15</sup> On July 18, 1887, African Americans purchased two acres adjacent to, and to the west of, the white section. The two acres was referred to in the deed as the "Orange Creek Cemetery," and the point of beginning was the "NW corner of Cemetery for Whites."<sup>16</sup> The title Orange Creek Cemetery does not appear again. The trustees of this new cemetery included some of the more prominent members of the African American community, and included Rev. James S. Lee (Photo #20), and James G. Jenkins, a literate forestry worker. On March 22, 1926, trustees of the "Colored Cemetery," for \$30 purchased two additional acres adjacent to the west of their original two acres.<sup>17</sup> Jenkins was again among this group of trustees (Photo #21). This historically African American portion of the cemetery to this day is separately owned, whereas the City of Hawthorne owns and maintains the rest of Hawthorne Cemetery.

Developed during the days of horses and wagon transportation, the cemetery is situated on the immediate outskirts of the Hawthorn settlement; between it and the settlement of Morrison's Mill. Located on the major east/west corridor, Highway 20/Hawthorne Road, it is on high ground above a marshy extension of Little Orange Creek north of Hawthorne Road. Early public records regarding the cemetery were lost in a Town Hall fire in the 1930s, making some early information difficult to determine. An article in a short lived Hawthorne newspaper, the *Hawthorne Reporter*, dated March, 1971, states that the western portion of the cemetery was cleared and was ready for lots to be sold.<sup>18</sup> This is confirmed by a 1968 aerial photograph showing north/south cemetery access road from the western most entrance in the concrete wall serving the active eastern portion, while the western portion is open and cleared, but inactive.

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<sup>14</sup> Find A Grave (web page), Calvin Waits, b.1829, d.1899; Columbus J. Morrison, b.1847, d.1906.

<sup>15</sup> Alachua County Clerk of the Courts Archives, Deed Record H, March 27, 1872; Alachua County Clerk of the Courts Archives, Deed Record 95, July 18, 1887.

<sup>16</sup> Alachua County Clerk of the Courts Archives, Deed Book 29, Alachua County, Florida, 1887, p.508.

<sup>17</sup> Alachua County Clerk of the Courts Archives, Deed Book 14, Alachua County, Florida 1926, p.12.

<sup>18</sup> "Hawthorne Cemetery Result of Public Pride," *Hawthorne Reporter*, March 1971, p.7.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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This nomination addresses Special Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries since most of the historic buildings from Hawthorne's early period of establishment and growth have been demolished or lack integrity. The names of the interred are important for relating the historic narrative of this small community, and their markers serve as physical reminders of their relationships and lives. The Hawthorne Cemetery is one of the best historic resources to represent the story of this early rural Florida community.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number        9        Page        1        **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number        9        Page        2        **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      10      Page      1      **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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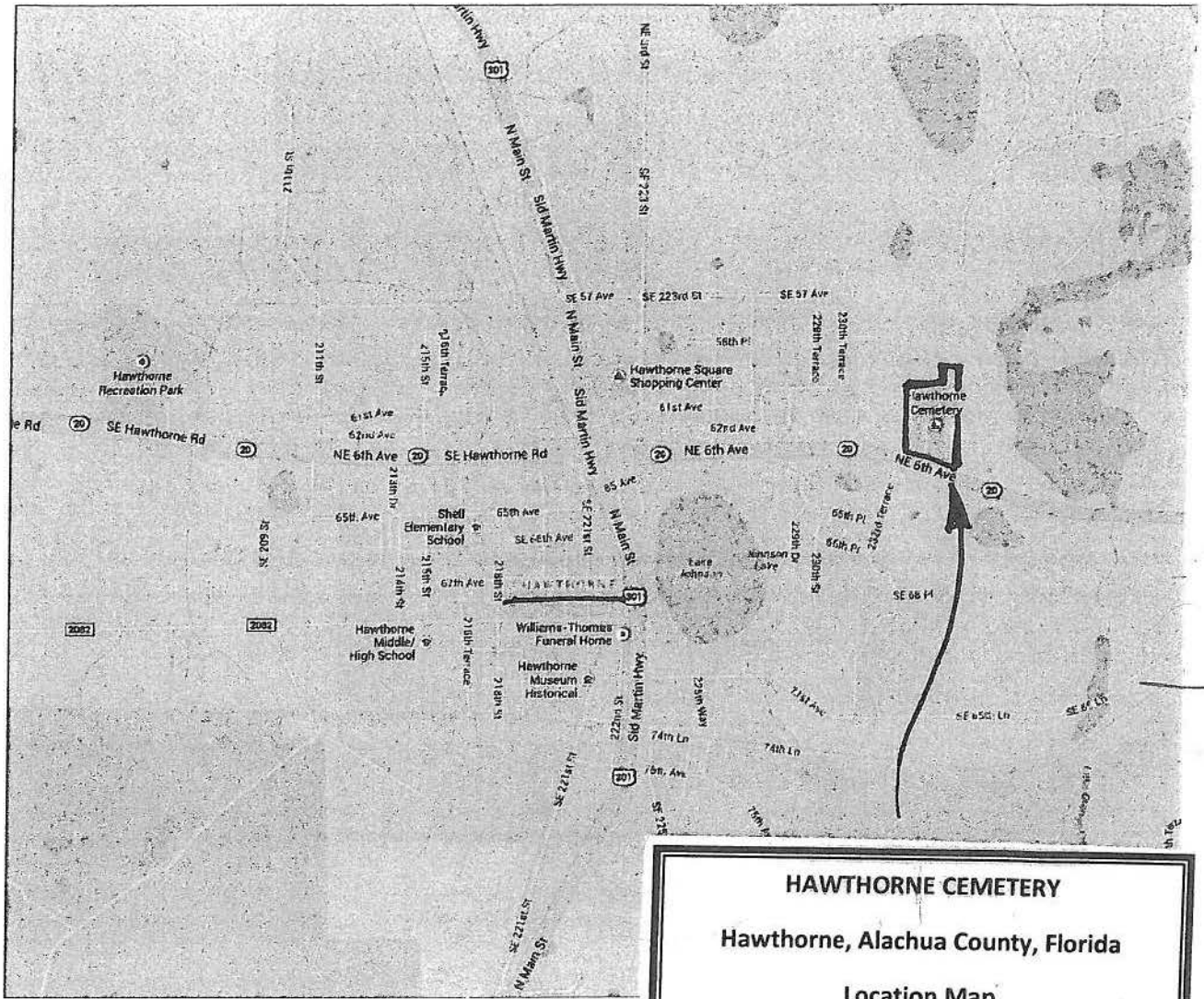
**PHYSICAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Parcel #19581  
COM AT SE COR OF NE1/4 OF NE1/4 N 420 FTW 210 FT S 630 FT W 483 FT S TO N  
LINE OF HIWAY NO 20 SE/LY ALONG HIWAY TO ELINE OF SEC N TO POB  
ALSO A TRIANGULAR SHAPED PARCEL ON N SIDE OF HIWAY NO 20 AS PER  
DB 155/172 ALSO SEE DB 133/167

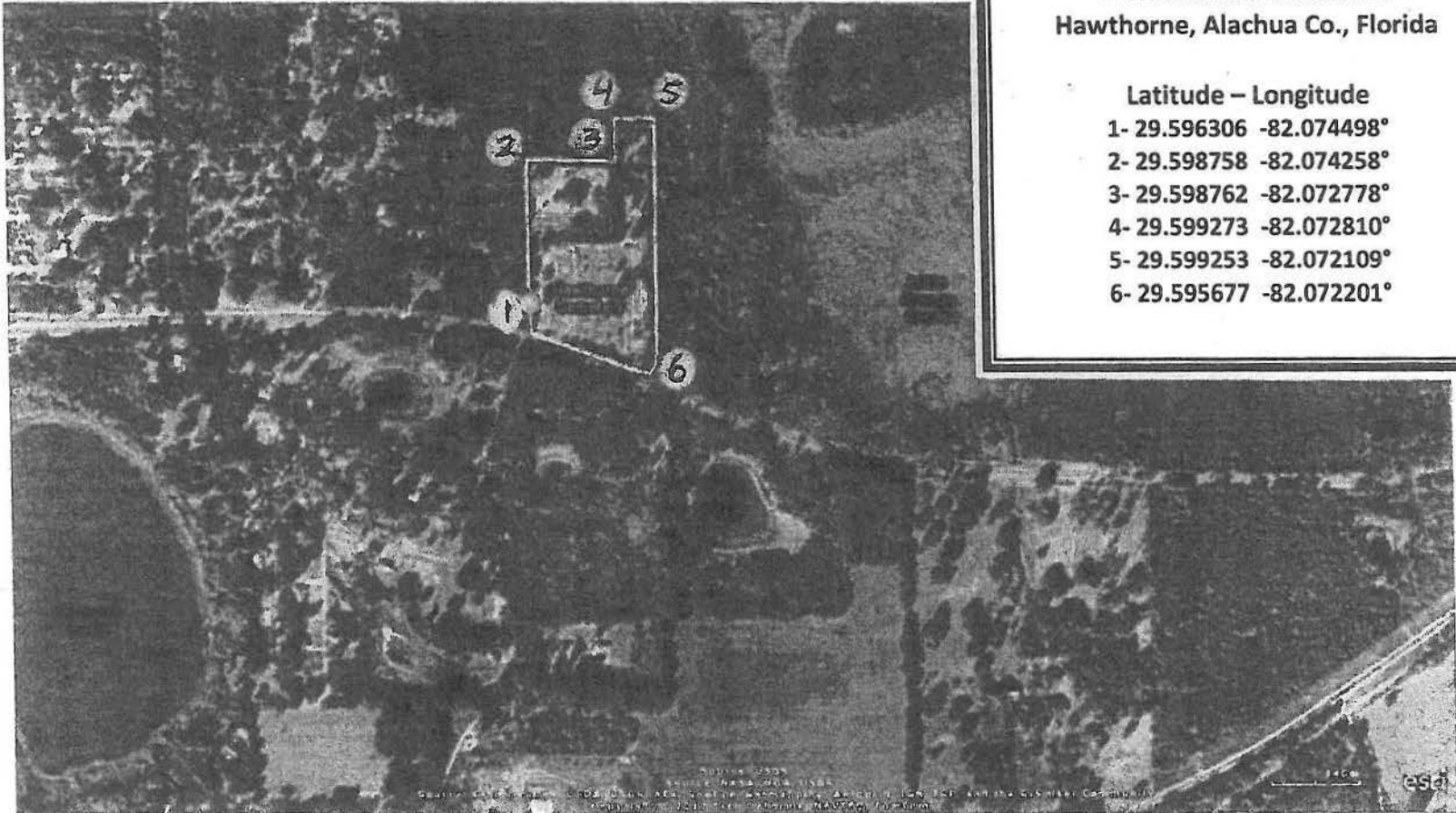
Parcel #19581  
COM AT SE COR OF NE1/4 OF NE1/4 RUN W 210 FT S 210 FT TO POB W 483 FT N  
420 FT E 483 FT S 420 FT TO POB

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

This property is historically associated with the Hawthorne Cemetery.



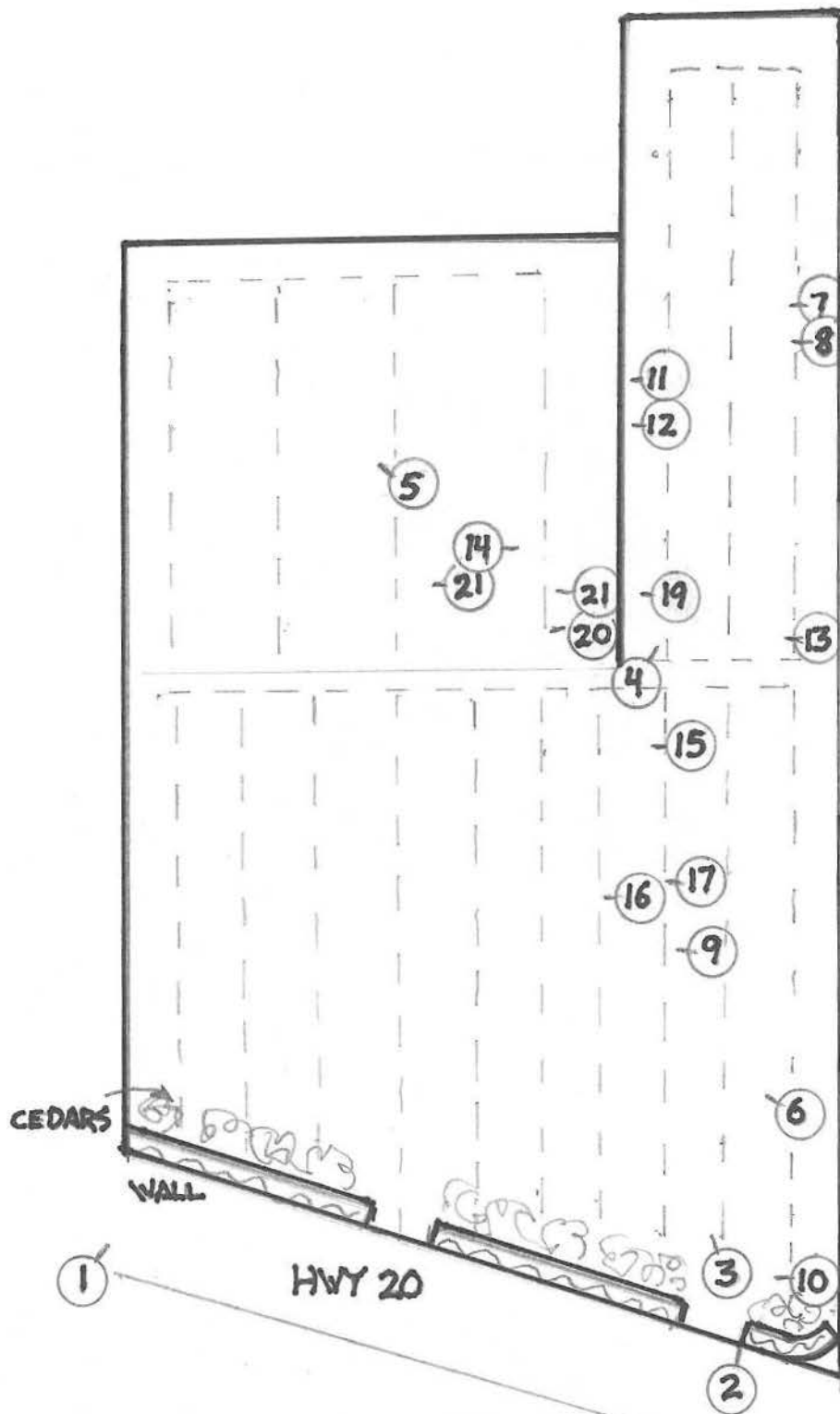
**HAWTHORNE CEMETERY**  
Hawthorne, Alachua County, Florida  
Location Map



**HAWTHORNE CEMETERY**  
Hawthorne, Alachua Co., Florida

**Latitude – Longitude**

- 1- 29.596306 -82.074498°
- 2- 29.598758 -82.074258°
- 3- 29.598762 -82.072778°
- 4- 29.599273 -82.072810°
- 5- 29.599253 -82.072109°
- 6- 29.595677 -82.072201°



**HAWTHORNE CEMETERY**  
 Hawthorne, Alachua Co., Florida  
 Site Map & Photo Diagram

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      1      **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Hawthorne Cemetery
2. Alachua County, Florida
3. Debbie Harris
4. 2013
5. View from Highway 20, looking northeast
6. Photo #1 of 21

Items 1 – 4 are the same for the following photographs.

5. East entrance, looking north
6. Photo #2 of 21
  
5. Access path, looking north
6. Photo #3 of 21
  
5. View of oldest section, looking northeast
6. Photo #4 of 21
  
5. View of African American section, looking northwest
6. Photo #5 of 21
  
5. View of section adjacent to highway, looking northwest
6. Photo #6 of 21
  
5. Grave of Parazade Hawthorn, looking west
6. Photo #7 of 21
  
5. Graves of James and Parazade Hawthorn, looking west
6. Photo #8 of 21
  
5. Surrency family marker, looking west
6. Photo #9 of 21

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      2      **HAWTHORNE CEMETERY,  
HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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5. Berry Hutchings marble headstone, looking west  
6. Photo #10 of 21

5. Milo Crane "White Bronze" cradle marker, looking west  
6. Photo #11 of 21

5. Sharman "White Bronze" marker, looking west  
6. Photo #12 of 21

5. Lucille Parker concrete head stone, looking west  
6. Photo #13 of 21

5. J.S. Gibbs concrete marker, looking west  
6. Photo #14 of 21

5. R.H. Smith memorial, looking west  
6. Photo #15 of 21

5. William S. Moore memorial, looking west  
6. Photo #16 of 21

5. Columbus J. Morrison memorial, looking west  
6. Photo #17 of 21

5. Morrison's Mill Cemetery, looking west  
6. Photo #18 of 21

5. Calvin Waits memorial, looking west  
6. Photo #19 of 21

5. Rev. James S. Lee memorial, looking west  
6. Photo #20 of 21

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number	Photo	Page	3	<b>HAWTHORNE CEMETERY, HAWTHORNE, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA</b>
	_____		_____	

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- 5. James G. Jenkins memorial, looking west
- 6. Photo #20 of 21

**Figure #1** Morrison's Mill, ca1930. Florida State Archives, Photo Collection.

**Figure #2** Hawthorn's 1879 Plat Map

**Figure #3** Waits 1881 Plat Map

**Figure #4** Map of Hawthorne cemeteries



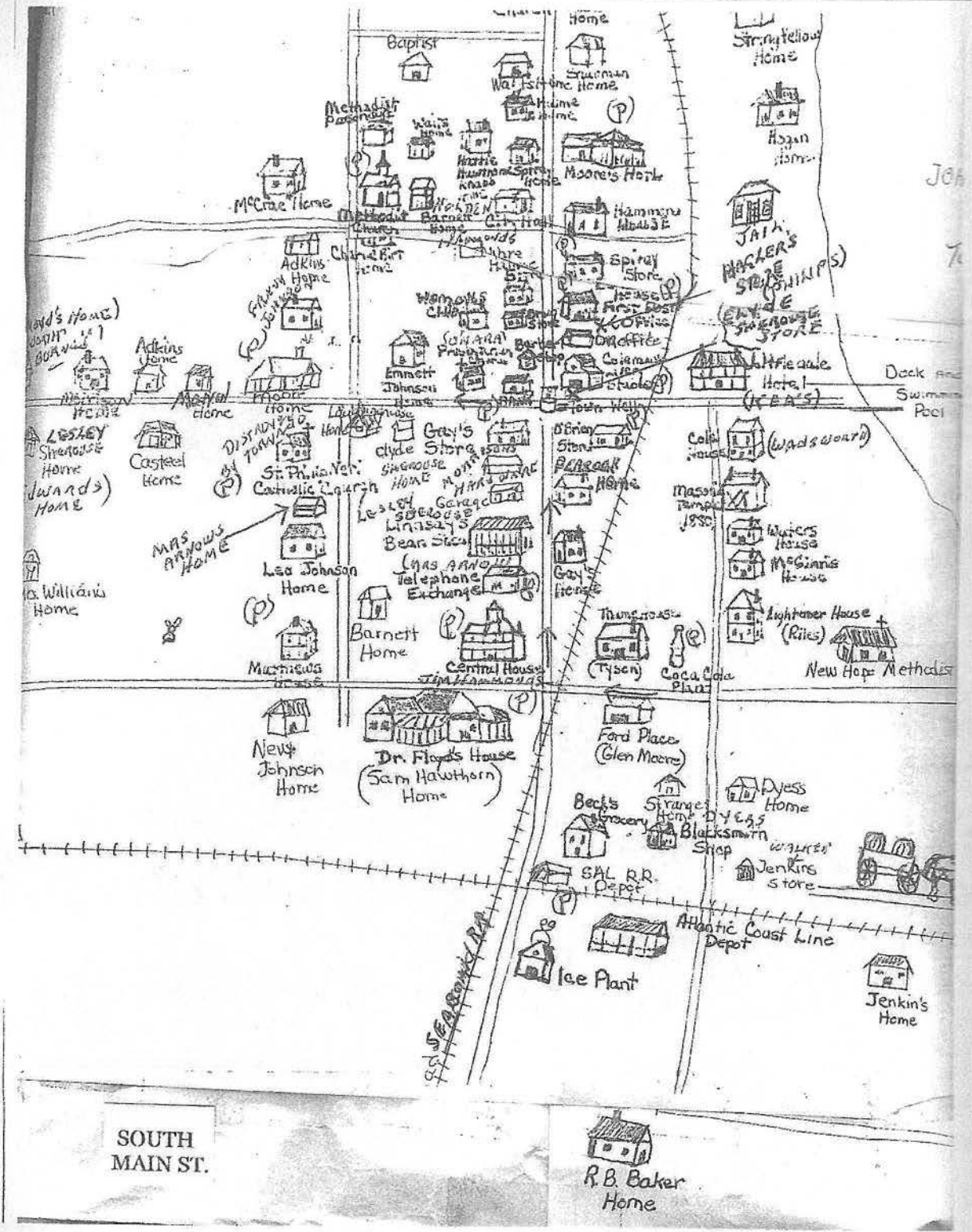
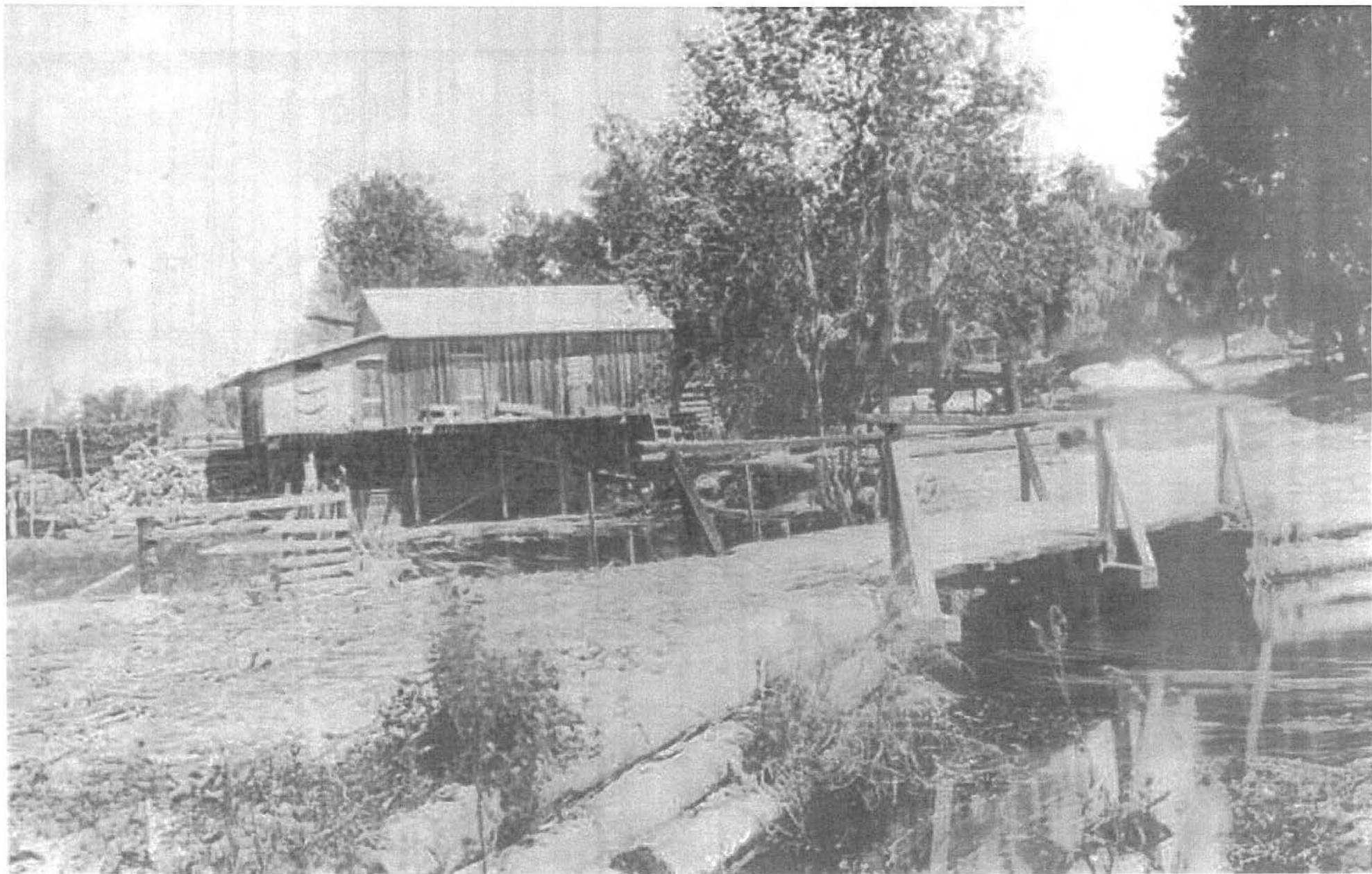
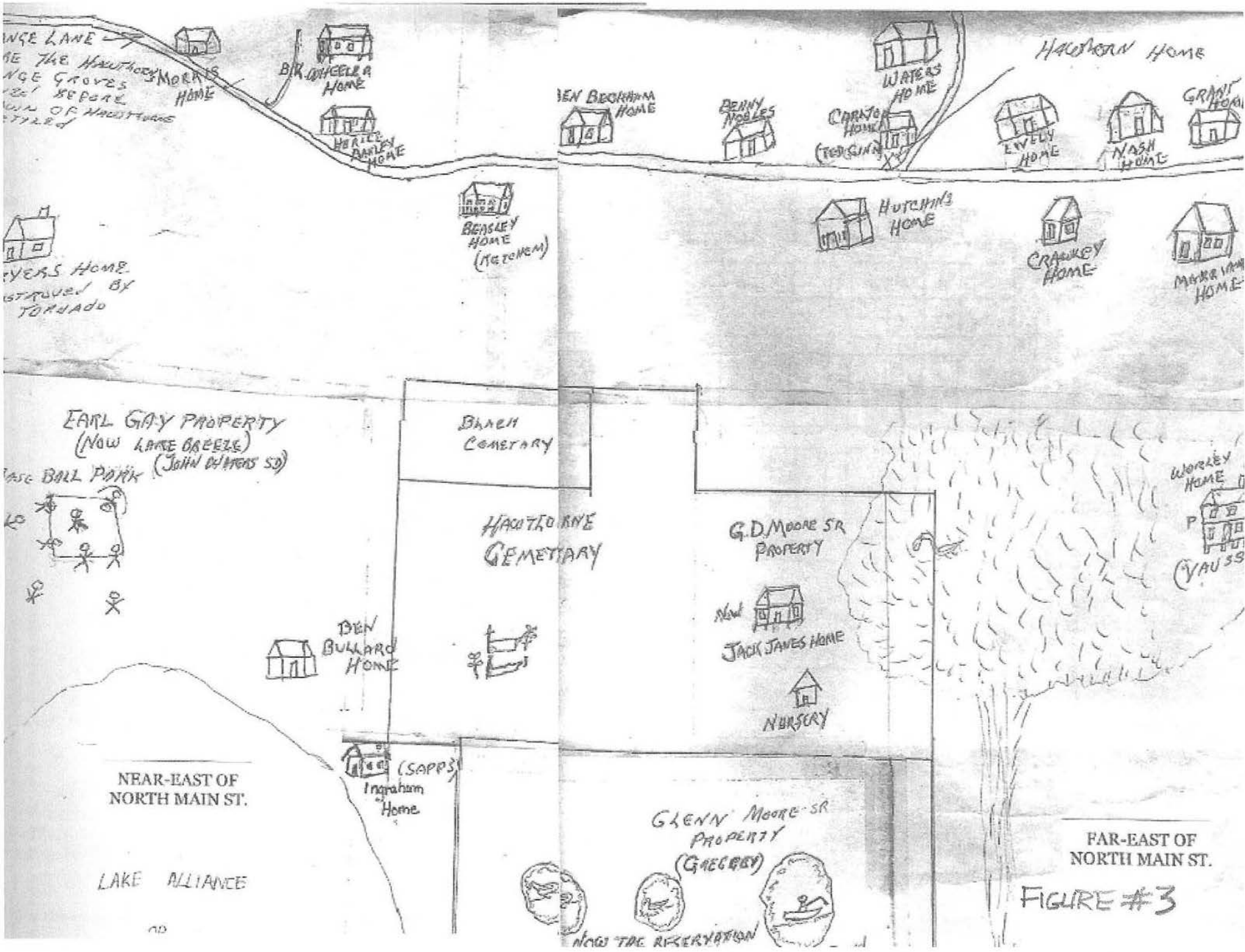


FIGURE #1



MORRISON'S MILL

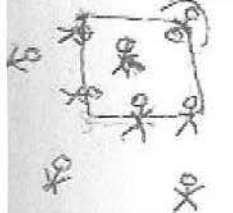
FIGURE #2



LAKE ALLIANCE  
 NEAR-EAST OF NORTH MAIN ST.  
 MORRIS HOME  
 BIRCHMEIER HOME  
 HARTLEY HOME

BEASLEY HOME  
 DESTROYED BY  
 TORNADO

EARL GAY PROPERTY  
 (NOW LAKE BEEBE)  
 (JOHN D. HAYDON SR)



NEAR-EAST OF  
 NORTH MAIN ST.  
 LAKE ALLIANCE

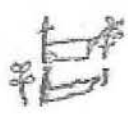
ND

BEN BULLARD HOME

SAPP'S  
 Ingraham Home

BLANCH  
 CONSERVATORY

HAYDON HOME  
 GEMETARY



GLENN MOORE SR  
 PROPERTY  
 (GREGORY)

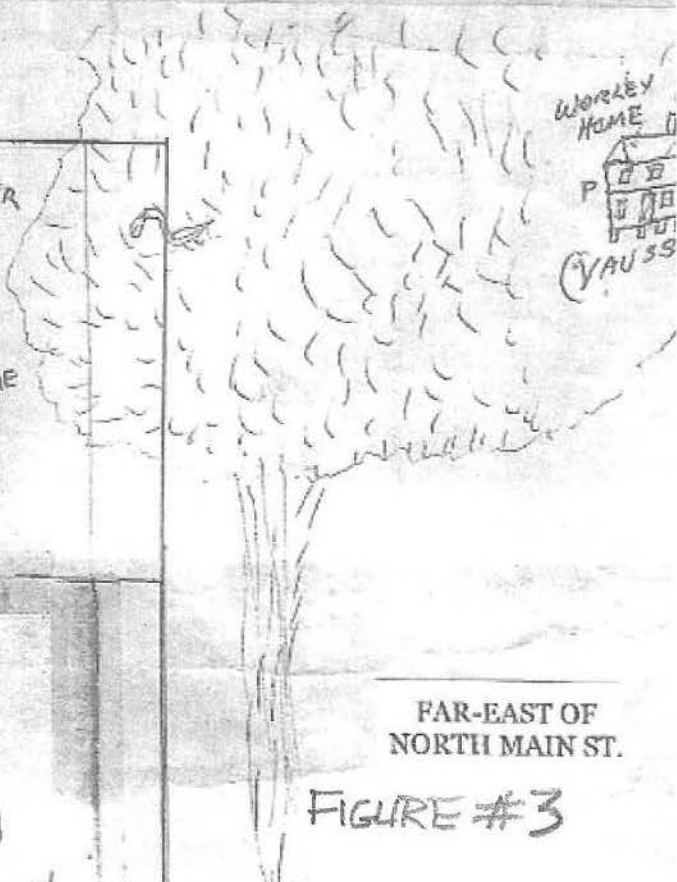


NOW THE RESERVATION

NEW  
 JACK JAMES HOME

NURSERY

G.D. MOORE SR  
 PROPERTY



FAR-EAST OF  
 NORTH MAIN ST.

FIGURE #3

WORLEY HOME  
 YAUSS

HUTCHINS HOME

CRAWLEY HOME

MORRIS HOME

BEN BECKHAM HOME

BENNY NOBLES

CORRIGAN HOME  
 (TED GINN)

WATERS HOME

EVERLY HOME

NASH HOME

GRANT HOME

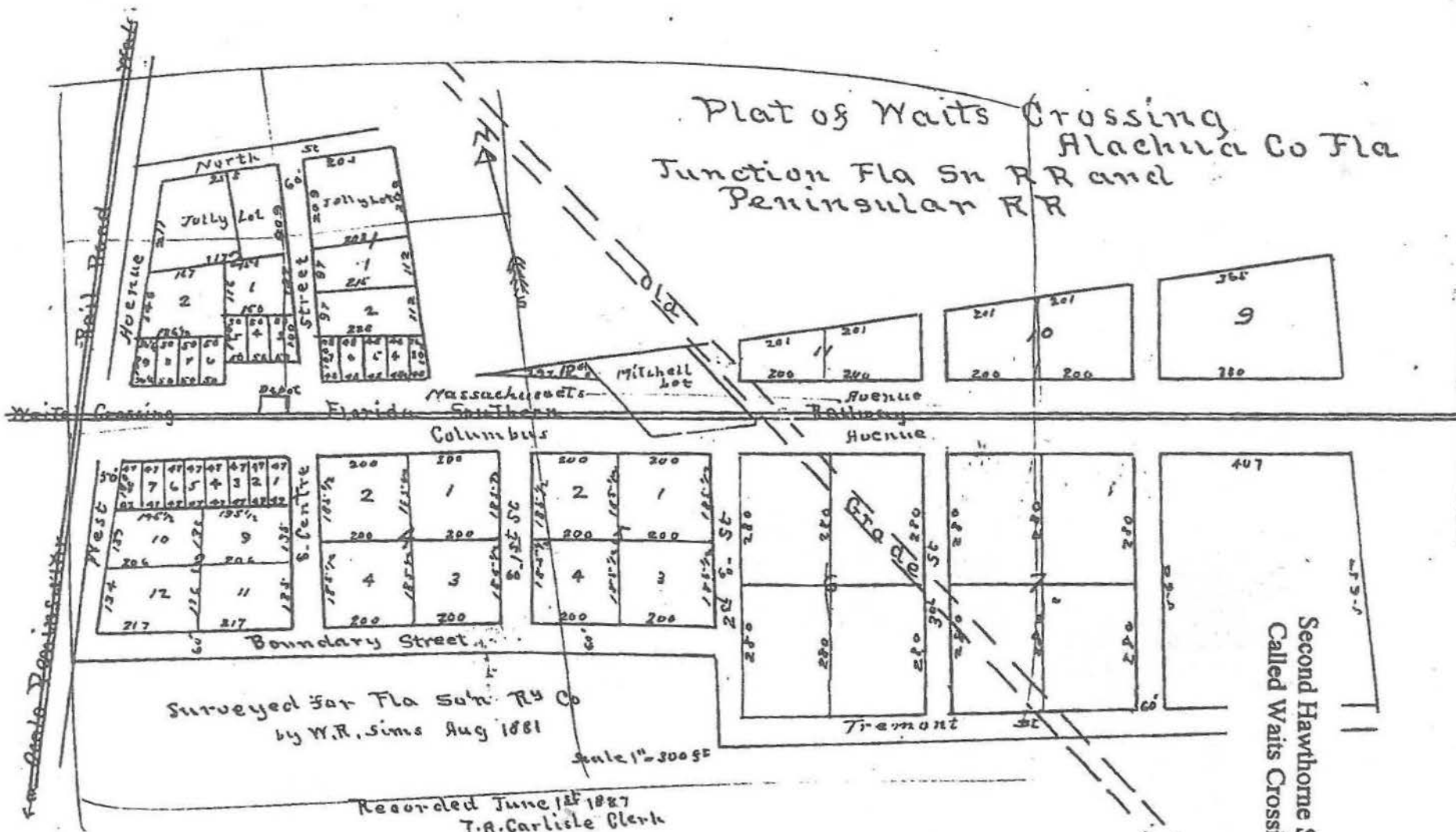
HAYDON HOME



Map of  
The Town of Hawthorne as the Block in the Office of the Surveyor  
by T. M. Hawthorne, Surveyor  
Created by J. M. Hawthorn  
1879

FIGURE #4

Plat of Waits Crossing  
 Junction Fla Sn RR and  
 Peninsular RR



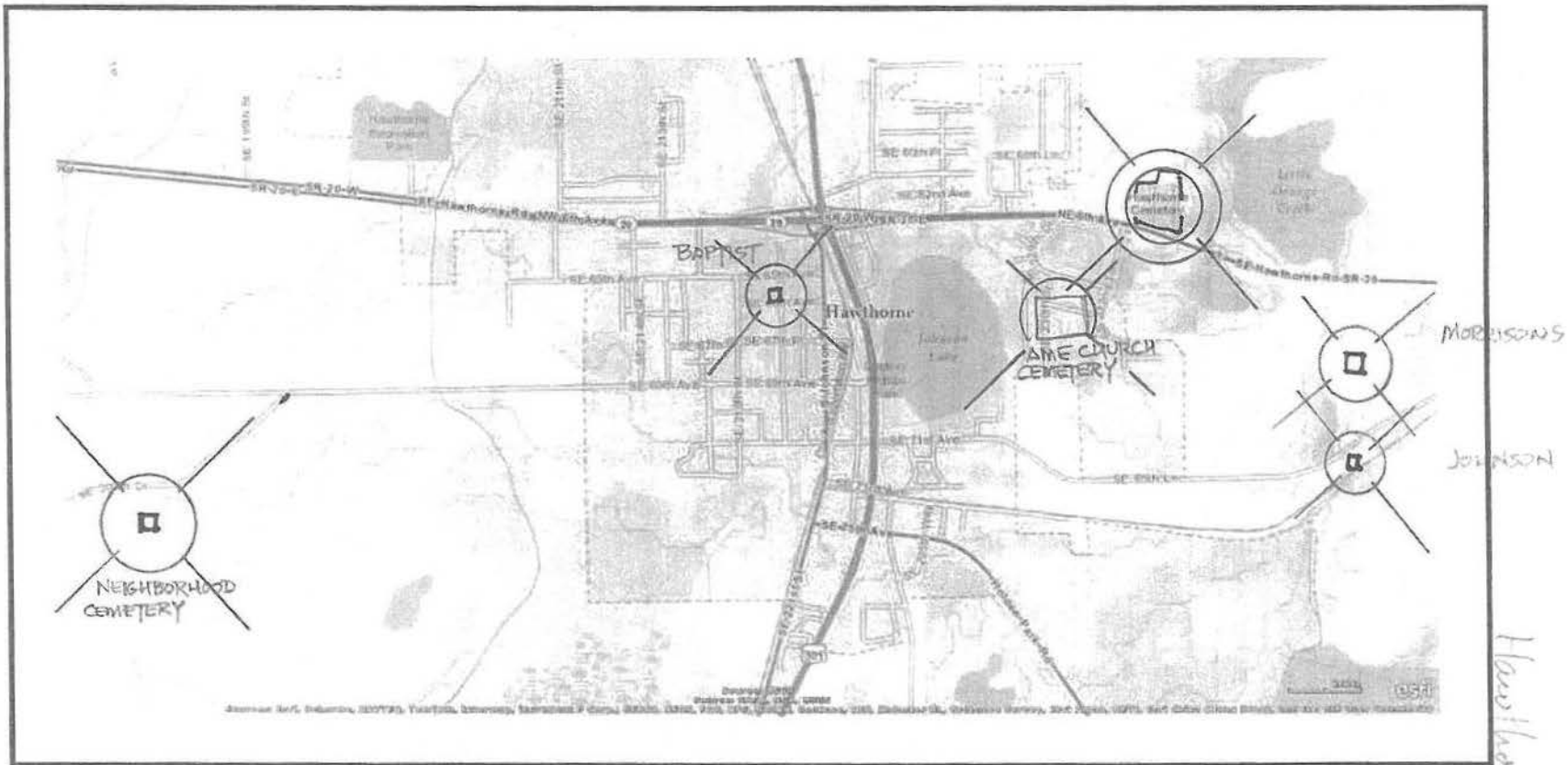
Surveyed for Fla Sthn Ry Co  
 by W.R. Sims Aug 1881

Scale 1" = 200 FT

Recorded June 1st 1887  
 J.A. Carlisle Clerk

Second Hawthorne Subdivision  
 Called Waits Crossing 1881

FIGURE #5



HAWTHORNE CEMETERIES FIGURE #6

*Hawthorne Cemeteries*

10S22E022

10S22E023

10S22E024

10S23E019

10S22E027

10S22E026

10S22E025

10S23E030

10S22E034

10S22E035

10S22E036

10S23E031

11S22E008

11S22E002

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

11S23E006







HAWTHORNE  
CEMETERY  
1886 1950











PARAZANO T

WIFE OF

J. M. HAWKINS

SEP 16 1880

APRIL 13 1970



SHEROUSE

SURRENCY





LITTLE  
BERRY  
HUTCHINS

GEORGIA

PVT  
CO E 2 INFANTRY  
WORLD WAR I  
MARCH 12 1898  
OCTOBER 21 1956



MILLO A. GAIN

BORN  
DECEASED  
DIED  
JULY 17 1900





SPAFFIE C.  
SHARMAN  
BORN  
DECEMBER 4, 1882.  
DIED  
SEPTEMBER 26, 1902.

—  
Lived and died  
in the same place.  
Buried in the  
same place.

SHARMAN



HOTEL PARKER  
BORN JULY 1911  
DIED DEC 1911





RICHARD H.  
SMITH

1865

1941



MOORE

WILLIAM S.	VIRGINIA H.
JULY 27, 1851	DEC. 18, 1856
SEPT. 23, 1925	APR. 25, 1934



MORRISON

COLUMBUS J.

1847 — 1906

SALLIE M.

1858 — 1896





**CALVIN WAITS**  
BORN  
MAR. 28. 1828.  
DIED NOV. 2.  
1899.

*This shaft erected by the family*

A photograph of a gravestone for Rev. Joseph S. Lee, dated 1875-1937, in a cemetery. The stone is rectangular and sits on a base. The background shows a grassy area with other graves and trees, some with Spanish moss hanging from them.

REV JOSEPH S  
LEE  
1875—1937

MAMIE O.

1893 - 1966



JAMES

1891 - 1957

JENKINS

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Hawthorne Cemetery  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Alachua

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000172

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 5.4.2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Early Settlement Cemetery that  
Reflects Jim Crow laws*

*Return Comments Addressed*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gubert DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N Y



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RICK SCOTT  
Governor

KEN DETZNER  
Secretary of State



March 13, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
Department of the Interior  
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Hawthorne Cemetery (FMSF #8AL4181), in Alachua County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6333 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Desiree Estabrook  
Historic Preservation Supervisor, Survey & Registration  
Bureau of Historic Preservation



**The United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Hawthorne Cemetery  
Alachua County, FL

Reference Number: 14000172

Reason for Return

The nomination is being returned for substantive revision. The Hawthorne Cemetery was submitted under Criteria A and C with Community Planning & Development and Art as the areas of significance. While we feel that the property may be eligible, the documentation does not supply sufficient contextual information for either Criterion in order to properly evaluate it.

The nomination does not specifically address significance under Community Planning and Development. It simply provides a short history of the establishment of local communities. It provides not context on why this particular property demonstrates significance under the Criterion. There is no discussion of the community of Hawthorne itself, or analysis of what physical resources associated with the town might reflect the development and/or planning of the community. Are there other extant properties, such as government buildings (including schools), neighborhoods, or other such resources that might demonstrate important trends in the planning and/or development of the community? Please provide additional information about the community and tie significance to the establishment and continued use of the cemetery. If significance is demonstrated for the cemetery through this analysis, please provide a justification for the period of significance as well.

The nomination also cites Criterion C for the artistic importance of the cemetery's grave markers. The nomination circles the idea of significance by alluding to particular artists who may or may not have worked on markers and by addressing the materials and forms found in the cemetery. But there is no discussion of the local context of grave markers. A number of other local cemeteries are mentioned, but there is nothing provided that compares or contrasts the Hawthorne Cemetery from the others. Are the markers ("white bronze," concrete, or carved marble) typical or atypical? Does Hawthorne Cemetery



have a greater concentration of one or more types than the other local cemeteries? Is there iconography found in Hawthorne Cemetery that isn't typical for local cemeteries? Please provide additional analysis of the artistic importance of the cemetery.

One question that arose while reading this that should be addressed is the segregated nature of the cemetery. The nomination notes that the African American section was, until recently, separated from the balance of the cemetery by a fence. Was this a typical situation, or would African Americans typically have an entirely separate cemetery? I am also curious about the types of markers found in the African American section. It is noted that the cemetery as a whole contains some interesting hand-made concrete markers. Are these distributed equally throughout the cemetery, or are they concentrated in one or more areas? I have noticed that African American cemeteries often utilize home-made markers, often decorated with object such as shells, glass beads, of colorful rocks embedded in them. Are the markers noted in the nomination related to the African American section? Are burials still segregated (informally)? A discussion that compares/contrasts the historic segregation of the cemetery, would be welcomed.

1ST TWO  
ACRES  
EASTERN

The nomination needs to specifically address the Criteria Consideration for listing cemeteries, as well.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <[James\\_Gabbert@nps.gov](mailto:James_Gabbert@nps.gov)>.

Sincerely,

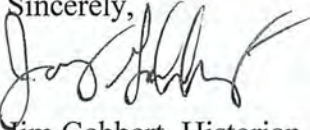
Jim Gabbert, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
4/24/2014

am also curious about the types of markers found in the African American section. It is noted that the cemetery as a whole contains some interesting hand-made concrete markers. Are these distributed equally throughout the cemetery, or are they concentrated in one or more areas? I have noticed that African American cemeteries often utilize home-made markers, often decorated with object such as shells, glass beads, of colorful rocks embedded in them. Are the markers noted in the nomination related to the African American section? Are burials still segregated (informally)? A discussion that compares/contrasts the historic segregation of the cemetery, would be welcomed.

The nomination needs to specifically address the Criteria Consideration for listing cemeteries, as well.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at [<James\\_Gabbert@nps.gov>](mailto:James_Gabbert@nps.gov).

Sincerely,



Jim Gabbert, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
4/24/2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hawthorne Cemetery  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Alachua

DATE RECEIVED: 3/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/07/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/22/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/26/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000172

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 4-24-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See comments*

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE



**RICK SCOTT**  
Governor

**KEN DETZNER**  
Secretary of State

March 6, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for

**Hawthorne Cemetery, Hawthorne, Alachua County, Florida**

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6357 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Alissa Slade Lotane  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Bureau Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

Enclosures

### DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Telephone: 850.245.6300 • Facsimile: 850.245.6436 • [www.flheritage.com](http://www.flheritage.com)

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